

FONO, Renee, dr.

Ventricular septal defect causing aortic insufficiency. Orv.hetil.
102 no.32:1498-1500 6 Ag '61.

1. Budapesti Orvostudományi Egyetem, II.Gyermecklinika.

(AORTIC VALVE dis) (HEART SEPTUM abnorm)
(DUCTUS ARTERIOSUS compl)

FONO, Renee, dr.; MILTENYI, Miklos, dr.; BUKY, Bela, dr.

Hypervolemia and hypersalemia in cyanotic children with congenital heart defects. Orv. hetil. 103 no.1:1-5 7 Ja '62.

1. Budapest Orvostudományi Egyetem, II Gyermekklinika.

(HEART DEFECTS CONGENITAL physiol)
(BLOOD VOLUME physiol)
(CHLORIDES blood)

FONO, Renee, dr.; MILTENYI, Miklos, dr.; FORRAI, Gyorgy, dr.; BUKY, Bela, dr.

Thromboelastographic studies in congenital defects of the heart
with hypernatremia in children. Orv. hetil. 103 no.7:299-301 18 P '62.

1. Budapesti Orvostudományi Egyetem, II Gyermekklinika.

(HEART DEFECTS CONGENITAL blood)
(SODIUM blood)
(BLOOD COAGULATION in inf & child)

circulation and on 2 with decompensated vitium, the not decompensated
cyanotic congenital vitium patients reacted to per os Na administration
similarly to the control group. Their Na volume and the total exchange-
able Na values do not differ from those found in the control group.

2 Hungarian, 8 Western references

HUNGARY

FONO, Renee, Dr; [affiliation not given].

"Dysplasia of the Hip Joint."

Budapest. Orvosi Hetilap, Vol 104, No 45, 10 Nov 63, pages 2113-2115.

Abstract: One of the lectures delivered at the round table conference on "The Diagnosis of Congenital Dysplasia of the Hip Joint" is reported in the article. The conference, held 9 Feb 1963, was attended by representatives of pediatrics, orthopedics, the National Radiation Biological Institute and radiologists. In the present article, the author presents a literature survey on the views of various authors and concludes that the diagnosis in the newborn is not a radiological but a clinical task. No references.

1/1

FONO, Renee, dr.

Fluothame icterus in childhood. Orv. hetil. 105 no.12:557-558
22 Mr'64.

1. Budapesti Orvostudományi Egyetem, II. Gyermekklinika.

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FONO, Renee, dr.; LITTMANN, Imre, dr.; BOROCZ, Lajos, dr.; BUKY, Bela,
dr.; BODNAR, Endre, dr.; LOBLOVICZ, Ivan, dr.; TASNADI, Ferenc, dr.

Cases of patent ductus arteriosus operated on during the
past 14 years. Orv.Hetil.105 no.22:1015-1017 My 31 '64.

1. Budapesti Orvostudományi Egyetem, II. Gyermekklinika és
Orvostovábbképző Intézet, Sebészeti Tanszék.

FONO, Renos, dr.

Radiographic picture of the jugular veins in serial angiocardio-
graphy in a case of aortic insufficiency. Orv. hetil. 106 no.11:
499-500 14 Mr '65

1. Budapesti Orvostudományi Egyetem, II. Gyermekklinika (igaz-
gato: Petenyi, Geza, dr.).

CONGENITAL DEFECTS

HUNGARY

FONO, Renee, Dr., Second Clinic of Pediatrics at the Medical University
(Orvostudományi Egyetem, II. Gyermekklinika) in Budapest (Director:
[the late] PETENYI, Geza, Dr.).

"Congenital Vitia with Irregular Finger Development"

Budapest, Orvosi Hetilap, Vol 107, No 24, 12 Jun 1966, pp 1126-1129.

Abstract: Three cases were discussed in which hypoplasia of the peripheral member (finger) was coupled with congenital vitium (defect in chamber, court, or septum, or Fallot pentalogy). In the mother of the child afflicted with Fallot pentalogy, brachydactylia was evident. All three cases were interpreted in terms of metabolic disturbance in the 5th - 6th week of embryonal life, causing inhibitions in some portions of the mesenchymal system and resulting in permanent tissue defects of the fingers. 8 references, including 2 Western and 6 German.

1/1

FONOTOV, G.

Lenin's work with books. Nauka i zhizn' 30 no.4:14-17 Ap '63.

(MIRA 16:7)
(Lenin, Vladimir Il'ich, 1870-1924)
(Bibliography)

FONSMTEYN, L.M.

Some data on the effect of wheat endosperm irradiations on the growth and development of plants. Radiobiologiya 1 no.3:446-451 '61.
(MIRA 14:10)

1. Institut genetiki AN SSSR, Moskva.
(PLANTS, EFFECT OF GAMMA RAYS ON) (ENDOSPERM)

S/205/61/001/004/028/032
D298/D303

AUTHORS:

Fonshteyn, L. M., and Chel'tsova, L. P.

TITLE:

The effects of irradiating the endosperm of the wheat seed on the mitotic activity of the radicle cells

PERIODICAL:

Radiobiologiya, v. 1, no. 4, 1961, 619-623

TEXT: Due to the lack of published information, the authors set out to study the remote effects of ionizing radiation on the process of cell division in the vegetable organism. The method used was transplantation of the bud onto the endosperm, described in a previous work by L. M. Fonshteyn (Ref. 12: Radiobiologiya, 3, 1961). The experiments were conducted with Mosgibrid 48 wheat, dried seeds of which were exposed to gamma-radiation from a Co^{60} source in doses of 20, 100 and 500 kr. The buds of non-irradiated seeds were grafted onto endosperms irradiated as above. A variant with grafting of a non-irradiated bud onto a non-irradiated endosperm was used as a control. The direct and remote effects of ionizing radiation were compared by introducing variants with

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The effects of...

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D298/D303

non-irradiated seeds and seeds irradiated directly in a dose of 20 kr. It was found that direct irradiation of seeds in a dose of 20 kr caused marked inhibition of mitotic activity. In a radiation dose of 20 kr, transplantation of a non-irradiated bud onto an irradiated endosperm did not affect mitotic activity, but with doses of 100 and 500 kr, a marked inhibition of mitotic activity was noted. In the two latter instances, inhibition of mitotic activity was noted by the 9th day after irradiation, whereas with direct irradiation in a dose of 20 kr, inhibition of mitotic activity ensued as early as the 4th day. Similarly, direct irradiation in a dose of 20 kr led to marked inhibition of the radicle cells' mitotic activity. The grafting of a non-irradiated bud onto an irradiated endosperm in several cases also induced inhibition of the radicle cells' mitotic activity. Direct irradiation of the seeds gave approximately the same inhibition of mitotic activity by the 4th day in both the endosperm and subepidermal layer, but the effects of the irradiated endosperm on the radicle cells' mitotic activity was more clearly marked by the 4th day than were the effects of the subepidermal layer. The restoration of mitosis also ensued earlier in the

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endosperm. The authors conclude that the action of radiation on mitotic activity proceeds by different mechanisms, depending on whether irradiation is direct or remote. Analysis of the results showed that the percentage of prophase in the control was much higher than the percentage of prophase in the test series. From this it is concluded that the reduction of the radicle cells' mitotic activity caused by grafting a non-irradiated bud onto an irradiated endosperm proceeds via a reduction in the number of prophase. There are 2 tables and 18 references: 14 Soviet-bloc and 4 non-Soviet-bloc. The references to the English-language publications read as follows: J. Carlson, J. Cellular and Comp. Physiol., 35, 89, 1950; D. Mewissen, Radiation Res., 6, 85, 1957.

ASSOCIATION: Institut genetiki AN SSSR (Institute of Genetics, AS USSR), Moscow

SUBMITTED: January 10, 1961

Card 3/3

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FONSHTEYN, L.M.

Effect of the irradiation of endosperm of wheat seeds on the growth
and development of plants. Trudy Inst. gen. no.28:153-157 '61.
(PLANTS, EFFECT OF GAMMA RAYS ON) (ENDOSPERM)

FONSHTEYN, L.M.

Effect of gamma irradiation of wheat seeds on the radio-sensitivity of the progeny of experimental plants. Dokl. AN SSSR 153 no.4:933-935 D '63. (MIRA 17:1)

1. Institut genetiki AN SSSR. Predstavleno akademikom T.D. Lysenko.

FONSTEYN, L.M.

Effect of gamma irradiation of wheat seeds on the radiosensitivity
of the progeny of the experimental plants. Trudy Inst. gen. no.31:
246-254 '64. (MIRA 17:9)

FONSHTEYN, Yu.A.

Shockworkers of communist labor. Veterinariia 41 no.4:5-6
Ap '64. (MIRA 17:8)

1. Nachal'nik veterinarnoy sluzhby Ministerstva sel'skogo
khozyaystva SSSR pri Volzhskom ob'yedinennom rechnom parokhodstve.

L 16562-65 EWG(j)/EWG(r)/ENT(1)/FS(v)-3/EWG(v)/EWG(a)/EWG(c) Pe-5/Pa-4
AMD/APGC(c) DD

ACCESSION NR: AR4045757

S/0299/64/000/013/MOL4/MOL4

SOURCE: Ref. zh. Biologiya. Svodnyy tom, Abs. 13M89

AUTHOR: Fontalin, L. G.; Kraskina, N. A.; Solov'yev, V. V.

TITLE: "Immunological memory" transmission by transplanting blood leukocytes of immunized animals

CITED SOURCE: Sb. 3 Vses. konferentsiya po peresadke tkaney i organov, 1963. Yerevan, 1963, 97-98

TOPIC TAGS: leukocyte, immunity, transplantation,² mice, rat, lymphocyte, immunization, blood transfusion

TRANSLATION: Nonimmune recipients (isolinear mice and rats) received leukocyte transplants of heparinized centrifuged blood from donors immunized with tetanus anatoxin or with O-antigen or S. typhi. The experiments were staged on inbred rats and mice. Administration of 10 to 200 million blood leukocytes from immunized animals did not cause formation of antibodies in the donors (immunity appeared with transplantation of spleen and lymph node cells). However, the

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ACCESSION NR: AR4045757

recipients acquired the capacity to respond to antigen administration by forming antibodies according to type of revaccination. This effect was absent with blood plasma erythrocyte transfusion. Leukocyte transplantation induced a state of higher antigen reactivity in the lymph nodes of the recipient. It is concluded that blood lymphocytes are the transmitters of immunological information ("immunological memory") from the lymphatic organs of one animal to those of another. The lymphocytes themselves cannot intensively form antibodies, but when they get into the lymphatic organs they apparently give rise to antibody forming cells.

SUB CODE: LS

ENCL: 00

Card 2/2

Microbiology

YUGOSLAVIA

BRION, A.; FONTAINE, M.; FONTAINE, M.P.; and LeFrancois-Chabas, D.;
Poultry Pathology Laboratory INRA of Veterinary College in Alfort, and
Poultry Experimental Station in Poufragan, France [Original versions of
affiliations not given].

"Immunogenicity of a New Strain of Newcastle-Disease Virus."

Belgrade, Veterinarski Glasnik, Vol 20, No 7, 1966; pp 505-507.

Abstract [French summary modified]: A new strain of NDV, selected from
chick fibroblast tissue-culture isolates, seems to possess properties
which would make it a very reasonable choice for a live vaccine against
this poultry scourge. Three tables, 7 US references; manuscript received
23 May 66.

FONTALIN, L. N.

Immunology

Dissertation: "The Role of Reflex Mechanisms in Immunogenesis." Cand Biol Sci, Acad
Med Sci USSR, 16 Mar 54. (Vechernyaya Moskva, 4 Mar 54).

SO: SUM 213, 20 Sept 54

OSTRYI, O.Ya.; FONTALIN, L.N.

Role of reflex mechanisms in the production of tetanus antitoxin
by the organism. Zhur. mikrobiol., epid. i immun. 27 no.1:43-49
Ja '56 (MIRA 9:5)

1. Iz Instituta normal'noy i patologicheskoy fiziologii AMN SSSR
(dir.-prof. V.N. Chernigovskiy) Otdel obshchey patologii (sav.-
akad. A.D. Speranskiy)

(TETANUS, immunology,

antibody form. after local admin. of anatoxin in rabbits,
reflex mechanism (Rus))

(ANTIGENS AND ANTIBODIES,

tetanus antibody form. after local admin. of anatoxin
in rabbits, reflex mechanism (Rus))

USSR/General Problems of Pathology - Immunity.

U.

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Biol., No 21, 1958, 98087

Author : Fontalin, L.N.

Inst :

Title : On the Correlation Between the Site of Antigen Action in the Organism and the Site of Antibody Production (On a Model of Immunization With Tetanus Anatoxin). Report I. New Modification of the Becher-Kraus Method and Its Application for the Purpose of Determining the Content of Tetanus Antigen in Tissues.

Orig Pub : Byul. eksperim. biol. i. med., 1957, 44, No 10, 100-105.

Abstract : The basic principle of the titration of tetanus anatoxin by the method of Becher-Kraus is anatoxin-antitoxin binding, which is tested by subsequent addition of toxin and introduction of the mixture to mice. Changes, introduced into the method, consist in lowering of applied dose of antitoxin to 0.004 as compared to .2 AU [active units] to

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USSR/General Problems of Pathology - Immunity.

U.

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Biol., No 21, 1953, 98087

1 ml in the usual scheme, in adding of additional controls (with boiled tetanus anatoxin and diphtherial anatoxin), in increasing the length of time of observation of the death of mice and taking into account the clinical picture (appearance of local tetanus). The given modification increases the sensitivity of the method 7 times, and by addition to the fluid of a muscle homogenate tested on mice and rabbit serum - even 40 times; allowing determining up to 0.025 antitoxin binding units on 1 ml, and therefore applicable for the investigation of the dynamics of tetanus antigen (antoxin) content in blood and tissues of immunized organism. -- F.L. Bulch

Card 2/2

- 9 -

FONTALIN, L.N.

The relationship between the location of antigen action and the site of antibody production in the organism. Report No.2: The dynamics of resorption of tetanus anatoxin in the body following intramuscular and intravenous immunization. [with summary in English]. Biul.eksp.biol. i med. 45 no.4:99-106 Ap '58 (MIRA 11:5)

1. Iz laboratorii infektsionnoy patologii (zav. - chlen-korrespondent AMN SSSR A.Ya. Alymov) otdela obshchey patologii (zav. - akademik A.D. Speranskiy) Instituta normal'noy i patologicheskoy fiziologii (dir. - deystvitel'nyy chlen AMN SSSR V.N. Chernigovskiy) AMN SSSR, Moskva. Predstavlena deystvitel'nyy chlenom AMN SSSR N.N. Zhukovym-Vereshnikovym.

(TETANUS, immunology

anatoxin resorption after intramusc. & intravenous inject., comparison (Rus))

PONTALIN, L.N.

Relationship between the site of action of an antigen in the organism and the site of antibody formation; studies with tetanus anatoxin immunization. Report No.3: Comparative effectiveness of intramuscular and intravenous methods of administration of anatoxin and immunizing significance of circulating antigens [with summary in English].
Biul.eksp.biol. i med. 45 no.6:73-78 Je '58 (MIRA 11:8)

1. Iz laboratorii infektsionnoy patologii (zav. - chlen-korrespondent AMN SSSR A.Ya. Alymov) otdela obshchey patologii (zav. - akademik A.D. Speranskiy) Instituta normal'noy i patologicheskoy fiziologii (dir. - deystvitel'nyy chlen AMN SSSR V.N. Chernigovskiy) AMN SSSR, Moskva, Predstavlena deystvitel'nyy chlenom AMN SSSR N.N. Zhukovym-Verezhnikovym.

(TETANUS, immunology,

eff. of intramusc. & intravenous admin. of anatoxin & immun. role of circ. antigens (Rus))

KRYZHANOVSKIY, G.N.; FONTALIN, L.N.; PEVNITSKIY, L.A.

On the formation of antibodies. Vest. AMN SSSR 15 no. 10:18-29
'60. (MIRA 14:4)

1. Institut normal'noy i patologicheskoy fiziologii AMN SSSR.
(ANTIGENS AND ANTIBODIES)

FONTALIN, L.N.

Relationship between the site of antigen action in the organism and the site of antibody production during immunization with tetanus anatoxin. Report No. 4: The amount of antitoxin in various organs and the effect of their removal on the immunization effect. Zhur. mikrobiol. epid. i immun. 31 no. 4:66-71 Ap '60.
(MIRA 13:10)

1. Iz Instituta normal'noy i patologicheskoy fiziologii AMN SSSR.

(TETANUS)

FONTALIN, L.N.

Functional interrelation among lymph nodes in the process
of immunization. Biul. eksp. biol. i med. 54 no.9:81-84
S '62. (MIRA 17:9)

1. Iz laboratorii infektsionnoy patologii (zav.- chlen-
korrespondent AMN SSSR A.Ya. Alymov) Instituta normal'noy
i patologicheskoy fiziologii (dir.- deystvitel'nyy chlen
AMN SSSR V.V. Parin) AMN SSSR, Moskva. Predstavleno
deystvitel'nyy chlenom AMN SSSR, V.V. Parinym.

FONTALIN, L.N.

Transfer of the state of increased immunoreactivity from an intact animal by means of parabiosis and transplantation of lymph nodes. Dokl. AN SSSR 148 no.3:724-727 Ja '63. (MIRA 16:2)

1. Institut normal'noy i patologicheskoy fiziologii AMN SSSR.
Predstavleno akademikom V.N. Chernigovskim.
(IMMUNOLOGY)

I. 23399-66 EWT(1)/T JK

ACC NR: AP6014007

SOURCE CODE: UR/0219/65/060/007/0078/0083

AUTHOR: Kraskina, N. A.; Fontalin, I. N.; Solov'yev, V. V. --Solovyov, V. V.;
Sakova, O. V.ORG: Department of Immunology /headed by Professor M. P. Pokrovskaia/, Moscow
Scientific Research Institute of Epidemiology and Microbiology (Otdel immunologii
Moskovskogo nauchno-issledovatel'skogo instituta epidemiologii i mikrobiologii);
Department of General Immunology and Oncology /headed by Professor L. A. Zil'ber/,
Institute of Epidemiology and Microbiology im. N. E. Gamalen, Moscow (Otdel obshchey
immunologii i onkologii Institut epidemiologii i mikrobiologii)TITLE: Division of a suspension of spleen cells by centrifugation in a density gra-
dient and characteristics of the immunological functions of individual cell fractions

SOURCE: Byulleten' eksperimental'noy biologii i meditsiny, v. 60, no. 7, 1965, 78-83

TOPIC TAGS: immunology, mouse, circulatory system

ABSTRACT: A suspension of spleen cells obtained from immunized mice was
reduced to fractions to determine the relationship between the composition
of the fractions and their immunological functions. The suspension of the
spleen cells was reduced to fractions by centrifugation in periodic density
gradients of a saccharose solution. Two types of gradients, each consisting
of three layers, were used in the experiments: 1) 40, 30, and 20 percent
solutions of saccharose, and 2) 25, 20, and 15 percent solutions of saccharose.

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UDC: 612.418.017.1-08

L 23399-66

ACC NR: AP6014007

The gradients were prepared in a glass centrifuge with an internal diameter of 45 millimeters. Each layer was about 15 to 20 milliliters in volume. Special tests have proved that the passage of the spleen cells through such gradients does not affect their immunological activity. Seven milliliters of the spleen suspension containing $2 \cdot 10^8$ nuclear cells in one milliliter were superposed on the surface of the first gradient and carefully centrifuged for a period of 7 to 8 minutes. Seven layers of cells were obtained as a result. Each of the layers was decanted, placed in a special test tube, and separated from the saccharose by centrifugation. The immunological activity of the fractions thus obtained was determined by the transplantation of these fractions into intact animals. It was found that the fractions of the upper layers which consisted mostly of lymphocytes failed to form antibodies in the organisms of the recipients. On the other hand, the fractions in the lower layers formed considerably more antibodies than did the cells in the initial suspension. This may be explained by the fact that fractions in the lower layers contained in addition to the lymphocytes a considerable number of plasma cells. The method described in the article, the authors write in conclusion, may become available auxiliary method for immunological investigations. This paper was presented by L. A. Zil'ber, Active Member AMN SSSR. Orig. art. has: 2 figures and 3 tables. [JPRS]

SUB CODE: 06 / SUBM DATE: 11Jul64 / ORIG REF: 009 / OTH REF: 007

Card 2/2 *ls*

L23349-66 EWT(1)/T JK

ACC NR: AP6014002

SOURCE CODE: UR/0219/65/060/008/0085/0089

AUTHOR: Pevnitskiy, L. A.---Pevnitsky, L. A.; Solov'yev, V. V.---Solovyov, V. V.;
Fontalin, L. N.

ORG: Department of Immunology and Oncology/Headed by Prof. L. A. Zil'ber, Active member AMN SSSR/, Institute of Epidemiology and Microbiology Im. N. F. Gamaleya/ Directed by Prof. O. V. Baroyan, Corresponding member AMN SSSR/, AMN SSSR, Moscow (Otdel obshchey immunologii i onkologii Instituta epidemiologii i mikrobiologii AMN SSSR)

TITLE: Investigation of the effect of analogs of nucleic acid bases on immunogenesis by the Erne method

SOURCE: Byulleten' eksperimental'noy biologii i meditsiny, v. 60, no. 8, 1965, 85-89

TOPIC TAGS: nucleic acid, mouse, immunization, antibody

ABSTRACT: The "Erne" method was used to investigate the modifications caused by 6-mercaptopurine and 6-thioguanine in a number of antibody-producing cells. Mice immunized by a single injection of a 30% suspension of ram erythrocytes in physiological solution and administered to the animals in doses of 0.2 milliliters were used in the experiments. The number of antibody-producing cells in the spleen was determined on the 2d, 4th, and 6th days after immunization. The analogs of nucleic acid bases -- 6-mercaptopurine and 6-thioguanine were administered to the animals intraperitoneally in doses of 75 milligrams per kilogram body weight for the first preparation, and three

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UDC: 612.017.1-063: 615.739.6

L 23349-66

ACC NR: AP6014002

milligrams per kilogram body weight for the second. The control animals were divided into two groups. The first group did not receive the analogs; the second received four injections of 6-thioguanine 30 days prior to the immunization. The data obtained indicate that shortly after immunization the number of antibody producing cells in the spleen is small; it sharply increases by the 4th day, but somewhat decreases by the 6th day. The administration of 6-mercaptopurine and 6-thioguanine considerably decreases the production of antibodies, with 6-thioguanine being particularly active in this respect. This paper was presented by L. A. Zil'ber, Active member, AMN SSSR. Orig. art. has: 2 figures and 1 table. [JPRS]

SUB CODE: 06 / SUBM DATE: 23Nov64 / ORIG REF: 001 / OTH REF: 014

Card 2/2 LC

VYATKIN, N.P.; NEKIPELOV, S.P.; POPOV, Yu.A.; GAVRILYUK, L.Ya.; FONTALIN, V.N.;
VYATKIN, G.P.; OSTROUKHOV, M.Ya.

Experience of five years of operating a 1,719m³ capacity furnace.
Stal' 24 no.11:964-968 N '64. (MIRA 18:1)

OSTROMENTSKIY, N.M.; FONTANOV, G.A.; PROKOF'YEV, A.P., nauchnyy red.;
MAKEYEV, V.I., red. izd-va; BYKOVA, V.V., tekhn. red.

[Industry's requirements as to the quality of mineral materials]
Trebovaniia promyshlennosti k kachestvu mineral'nogo syr'ia; spre-
vochnik dlia geologov. Izd.2., perer. Moskva, Gos. nauchno-tekhn.
izd-vo lit-ry po geol. i okhrane neдр. No.39. [Tin] Olovo. Nauchn.
red. A.P.Prokof'ev. 1961. 50 p. (MIRA 14:7)

1. Moscow. Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut mine-
ral'nogo syr'ya.

(Tin ores)

ARANYI, Sandor, dr.; ~~FONTANYI, Sandor, dr.~~

Congenital circumscribed arteriovenous anastomosis of the
cranial fissure. Magy. sebeszet 8 no.2:122-123 Apr 55.

1. A Peterfi Sandor utcai Korhaz-Rendelointezet sebeszeti
osztalyanak kozlemeny. Forras:Sziklai, Andor dr.

(CRANIUM, blood supply,
arteriovenous fistula, congen., of cranial fissure.)
(FISTULA, ARTERIOVENOUS,
congen., of cranial fissure.)

ARANYI, Sandor, dr.; FONTANYI, Sandor, dr.

Effects of anti-coagulant therapy to improve blood circulation
in incomplete embolectomy. Magy. sebeszet 9 no.4:251-255 Aug 56.

1. A Peterfy Sandor utcai korhaz Rendelointezet (Igazgato-foorvos:
Lendvai, Jozsef, dr.) sebeszeti osztalyanak (Osztalyvezetofoorvos:
Sziklai, Andor, dr.) kozlemenye.

(EMBOLISM, surg.

embolectomy, heparin ther. in incomplete embolectomy
(Hun))

(HEPARIN, ther. use

incomplete embolectomy (Hun))

ARANYI, Sandor; FONTANYI, Sandor, dr.

Contributions to the surgical management of pancreatic cyst.
Magy sebesz. 16 no.6:361-367 D '63.

1. A Peterfy Sandor utcai Korhaz-Rendelointezet (igazgato
foorvos: Galocsi Gyorgy dr.) sebeszeti osztalyanak (foorvos:
Sziklai Andor dr.) kozlemenye.

(PANCREATIC CYST) (SURGERY, OPERATIVE)
(PANCREATITIS) (POSTOPERATIVE COMPLICATIONS)
(HYPERTENSION, PORTAL) (RADIOGRAPHY)

FONTANYI, Sandor, dr.; ARANYI, Sandor, dr.; HARMATH, Zoltan, dr.

Unusual late complication of pancreatic pseudocyst. Orv. hetil.
105. no.38:1799-1801. 20 S'64

1. Pet-erfy Sandor utcai Korha-Rendelointezet, Sebészeti
Osztaly es Prosectura.

HUNGARY

ARANYI, Sandor, Dr, FONTANYI, Sandor, Dr; Peterfy Sandor Street Hospital-Ambulant Service, Surgical Ward (chief physician: SZIKLAI, Andor, Dr) (Peterfy Sandor Utcai Korhaz-Rendelointezet, Sebészeti Osztaly), Budapest.

"Late Results Following the Billroth I Operation."

Budapest, Orvosi Hetilap, Vol 107, No 13, 27 Mar 66, pages 582-586.

Abstract: [Authors' Hungarian summary] A follow-up study of our patients with gastric and duodenal ulcer who were treated surgically using the Billroth I operation led to the conclusion that this method can be considered advantageous from the aspect of late results as well, when used in suitable cases. It can also often be performed in the case of duodenal ulcer. An analysis of the unsuccessful cases revealed that these can be further improved partly by renewed surgery and partly by conservative treatment. For this reason, a strict intraoperative selection is considered to be the correct approach which will lead to the individual selection of the best method which also helps to reduce postoperative complications to a minimum. 23 Hungarian, 45 Western references.

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HUNGARY

ARANYI, Sandor, Dr, FONTANYI, Sandor, Dr, NEMES, Csaba, Dr; Peterfy Sandor Street Hospital-Ambulant Services, Department of Surgery (chief physician: SZIKLAI, Andor, Dr) (Peterfy Sandor Utcai Korhaz-Rendelointezet, Sebészeti Osztaly), Budapest.

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/13/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000413510018-8

"Data on the Surgical Importance of 'Gastric Hemorrhage'."

Budapest, Orvosi Hetilap, Vol 108, No 9, 26 Feb 67, pages 392-394.

Abstract: [Authors' Hungarian summary] On the basis of data involving 120 patients as well as literature data, the following conclusion was arrived at. If the hemorrhage is of ulcerous origin and it is possible to attain a bleeding-free interval, it is better to perform surgery during such an interval. In the case of non-controllable or rapidly recurring hemorrhage, good results can be expected only from an intervention as early as possible. Should it be impossible to locate the site of the hemorrhage at operation, in a case where rupture of an esophageal varix or some hematological change can be excluded, an empirical resection may also provide good results. 19 Eastern European, 23 Western references.

1/1

SABATA, V., C. Sc.; FISEROVA, Z.; FONTEN, F.

Contribution to the problem of feeding women in labor in maternity wards. Cesk. gynek. 26 no.9:714-715 N '61.

1. Ustav pro peci o matku a dite v Praze-Podoli, reditel doc. MUDr. M. Vojta, zaslouzily lekar CSSR.

(LABOR)

23422

18 7400

1454, 1087. 1160

S/081/61/000/005/007/024
B110/B205

AUTHORS: Fedot'yev, N. P., Vyacheslavov, P. M., Kruglova, Ye. G.,
Fonteynes, Ye. A.

TITLE: Technology of electrochemical deposition of an Sn-Cd alloy
and its corrosion resistance under tropicalized conditions

PERIODICAL: Referativnyy zhurnal. Khimiya, no. 5, 1961, 390-391,
abstract 5K186 (5K186), ("Tr. Leningr. tekhnol. in-ta im.
Lensovet", 1959, vyp. 53, 72-81)

TEXT: An electrolyte having the composition (g/l): $\text{Cd}(\text{BF}_4)_2 = 240-250$;
 $\text{Sn}(\text{BF}_4)_2 = 24-30$; $\text{NH}_4\text{BF}_4 = 50-60$; $\text{HBF}_4 = 50-70$; $\text{H}_3\text{BO}_3 = 18-20$; glue 0.5-1;
 $D_K = 1.5-2 \text{ a}/\text{dm}^2$, temperature 18-25°C, is recommended for use in depositing
the alloy Cd-Sn (40-60 % Sn). The effect of D_K and of the concentration
of the constituents on the composition and quality of the deposit have
been studied. Optimum corrosion resistance at 25-100 % moisture and
20-60°C was exhibited by an alloy with 40-60 % Sn, which had been

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Technology of electrochemical...

passivated in a solution of $\text{H}_2\text{SO}_4 = 5-10 \text{ g/l}$ and $(\text{NH}_4)_2\text{Cr}_2\text{O}_7 = 150 \text{ g/l}$.

[Abstracter's note: Complete translation.]

Card 2/2

FONTEIN, I. and KRAVCHENKO, N.

"Attempt at Cultivation of Ginseng Root in the Vicinity of Moscow". Okhrana
Prirody, Book 13, pp 115-116, 1951.

FONTON, S. S.

Meteorites - Maritime Territory

Work results of the fourth (last) expedition to study the fall of the Sikhote-Alin meteorite shower. Meteoritika, No. 10, 1952.

Monthly List of Russian Accessions, Library of Congress, June 1953. Unclassified.

Meteorological Abst.
Vol. 4 No. 7
July 1953
Structure and Physics
of the Atmosphere

4.7-61 551.510.42:551.590.25
Krinov, E. I. and Fontan, S. S. Obnaruzhenie meteornoi pyli na meste padeniia Sikhote-
Alinskogo zheleznogo meteoritnogo dorzhdia. [Detection of meteoric dust at the place where
the Sikhote-Alinsk iron meteoric rain fell.] *Akademiia Nauk, SSSR, Doklady, Moscow*,
85(6):1227-1230, Aug. '21, 1952. 2 figs., table, 4 refs. DLC--Analysis of some portions of
the Sikhote-Alinsk meteorite revealed the spraying phenomenon on the surface of meteorite
splinters in form of hardened striae, drops, globules, etc. Further investigations were made
during the second expedition in 1948, when about 250 specimens were sampled from craters and
neighboring regions. Soil specimens, taken from the interior of crater have the highest con-
tent of meteoric dust and those from the exterior have the least. The size of dust particles
varies from less than 0.25 mm to more than 2.0 mm, being most frequent about 0.5-0.75 mm.
The forms of dust precipitation were also different. There are globules, drops, pear shaped
drops, striae of spiral form, etc. The absence of fusion marks on the meteoric particles found
in the soil shows that this dust is not a product of condensation but has been formed by a
splitting process. In conclusion, the authors proposed the three following terms: meteoric dust--
for formations in the atmosphere produced by friction and condensation, meteoritic dust--
for the products of meteors disintegrating near the earth surface and cosmic dust (incorrectly
called by Americans--micro-meteorites)--small particles which reached soil surface from the
universe without the influence of high temperatures. *Subject Headings: 1. Meteorites 2.*
Meteoritic dust 3. Sikhote-Alinsk Meteorite (1947).--N.T.Z.

FONTON, S.S.; STISSON, T.L.

A new meteorite (committee on meteorites). Vest. AN SSSR 23 no. 4:84 Ap
'53. (MLRA 6:6)

(Zavetninoye District--Meteorites)

FONTON, S.S.

FONTON, S.S.

Problem of the residual magnetization of meteorites (theses of a
report). Meteoritika no.11:121 '54. (MLRA 8:3)
(Meteorites) (Magnetism)

KRINOV, Ye.L.; FONTON, S.S.

Meteoritic dust from the spot where the Silkhoté-Alin' iron
meteorite shower fell. Meteoritika no.11:122-131 '54.
(Silkhoté-Alin' range) (MLRA 8:3)

PONTON, S.S.

PONTON, S.S.

~~_____~~ Fall of the Yelenovka stone meteorite. Meteoritika no.11:169-
176 '54. (MLRA 8:3)
(Yelenovka (Ol'ginka District)--Meteorites)

FONTON, S.S.

Fall of a stone meteorite in the Zavetnoye region. Meteoritika
no.13:104-109 '55. (MLRA 9:2)
(Zavetnoye region--Meteorites)

PONTON, S.S.

Study of the movement of a bolide, July 13, 1952. Meteoritika no.13:
110-114 '55. (Meteors) (MLRA 9:2)

85211

3.9100 (1121, 1041)
3.9000 (~~1121~~, 1109, 1327)

S/035/60/000/010/018/021
A001/A001

Translation from: Referativnyy zhurnal, Astronomiya i Geodeziya, 1960, No. 10, p. 88, # 10358

AUTHOR: Fonton, S. S.

TITLE: The Application of Magnetic Method for Detecting Meteorites and Their Fragments

PERIODICAL: V sb.: Sikhote-Alinsk. zhelezn. meteoritn. dozhd', Vol. I, Moscow, AN SSSR, 1959, pp. 312-321

TEXT: Detection of anomalies in the measurements of the Earth's magnetic field at the location of meteorite fall makes it possible not only to judge on the presence of iron masses on the Earth's surface, but also to determine their location in ground at a considerable depth. A magnetic survey of craters was carried out after studying the general nature of the magnetic field of the entire region where the Sikhote-Alin' meteorite shower fell. The comparison of the results of the region magnetic survey and determination of magnetic properties of rocks from geological studies furnished materials for the correct approach

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The Application of Magnetic Method for Detecting Meteorites and Their Fragments

to the magnetic survey of meteorite craters. Magnetic survey was carried out over typical craters. Prior to the beginning of a survey, craters and vicinities were investigated by means of mine finders. Magnetic survey was performed by Schmidt variometers. Observation network for the magnetic survey was marked off by means of a theodolite and a surveyor's chain. The whole area was divided into squares whose sides were 2 m, but oftener 0.5 and 1 m, dependent on the size of the crater. Experimental work has shown that magnetic survey yielded in all cases clear results. The craters investigated were divided into two groups:

1) craters over which the magnetic field was of a lower magnitude (large one-piece meteorite masses were absent in these craters); 2) craters with sharp anomalies caused by the presence of large non-split iron meteorite masses. Excavations of the craters confirmed their predicted properties. During the subsequent years the magnetometry was widely used for studying the location of Sikhote-Alin' meteorite shower fall.

M. I. D'yakonova

Translator's note: This is the full translation of the original Russian abstract.

Card 2/2

FONTON, S.S.

Study of the initial magnetic susceptibility of nickel-containing iron crystals. Kristallografiia 5 no.1:151-152 Ja-F '60.

(MIRA 13:7)

1. Institut kristallografi AN SSSR.
(Iron-nickel alloys--Magnetic properties)

24.2200

70118
SOV/70-5-1-27/30

AUTHOR: Fonton, S. S.

TITLE: Magnetostriction of Iron-Nickel Single Crystals With Low Nickel Content. Brief Communications

PERIODICAL: Kristallografiya, 1960, Vol 5, Nr 1, pp 153-154 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: Several papers on the subject are reviewed. The author measured longitudinal magnetostriction of a monocrystalline alloy, containing 54% Fe, 5.48% Ni, and 0.52% Co + P + S + Cu, along [100], [110], and [111] at room temperature. Frames with sides parallel to the above directions carried winding through which the magnetizing current passed. The magnetostriction along [110] proved to be positive or negative depending on the intensity of magnetization (Fig. 1), while along [100] and [111] only positive values were evident at any intensity of magnetization. There is 1 figure; and 6 references, 2 Soviet, 1 German, 1 Japanese,

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Magnetostriction of Iron-Nickel Single
Crystals With Low Nickel Content. Brief
Communications

78118
SOV/70-5-1-27/30

1 U.S., 1 U.K. The U.S. and U.K. references are:
Heaps, Phys. Rev., 24, 60 (1924); W. L. Webster,
Proc. Roy. Soc. A, 107, 496 (1925).

ASSOCIATION: Crystallographical Institute of the Academy of
Sciences of the USSR (Institut kristallografi
AN SSSR)

SUBMITTED: November 3, 1959

Card 2/3

Magnetostriction of Iron-Nickel Single
Crystals With Low Nickel Content. Brief
Communications

78118
SOV/70-5-1-27/30

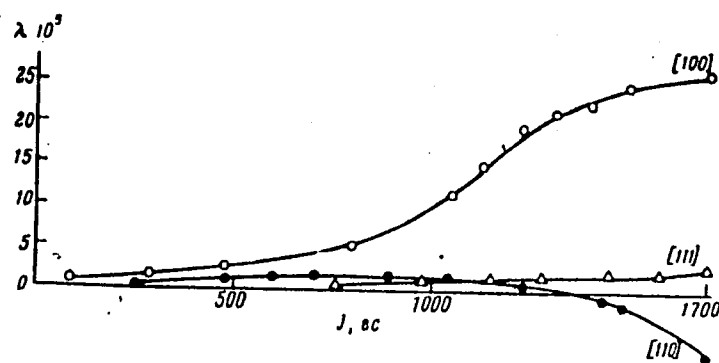


Fig. 1. Longitudinal magnetostriction of iron-nickel single crystals (5.48% Ni) depending on magnetization.

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78117
307/10-5-1-26/30

AUTHOR: Ponton, S. S.

TITLE: Study of the Initial Magnetic Susceptibility of Iron Nickel Crystals. (Brief Communications)

PERIODICAL: Kristallografiya, 1960, Vol 5, No 1, pp 251-252 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The subject, including equations and conclusions, is briefly reviewed in several Soviet and foreign papers. The author determined the initial magnetic susceptibility χ_0 of frame-shaped single-crystal specimens of iron-nickel alloy along different directions at 20 and -195° C. The alloy contained 54% Fe, 5.48% Ni and 0.52% Co + P + Cu + S. Two sides of rectangular or parallelogram-shaped frames were parallel to $[100]$, $[110]$ or $[111]$, with deviation not exceeding $1-2^\circ$. The frame sides carried winding through which the magnetizing current passed. The experimental data is compiled in

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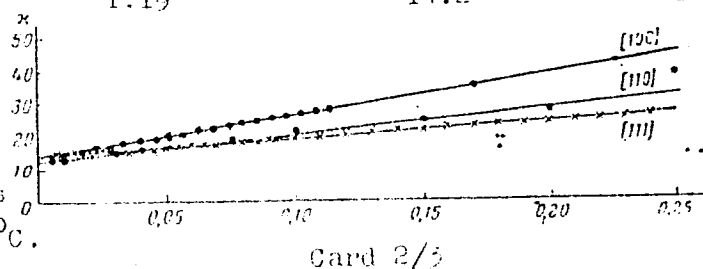
Study of the Initial Magnetic Susceptibility of Iron Nickel Crystals.
(Brief Communications)

73117
SOV/70-5-1-26/30

the Table below and illustrated in Fig. 1. The table shows that the initial magnetic susceptibility of iron-nickel crystals is an isotropic property (slightly differing figures are due to experimental errors)

Orientation	Frame dimensions, cm	Area of cross- sections, cm ²	χ_0 at 20°C	χ_0 at -195°C
100	5.90 × 4.00	1.89	14.2	15.4
110	2.90 × 2.90	0.52	13.0	17.0
111	3.23 × 3.23	1.19	14.2	14.6

Fig. 1. Dependence of susceptibility χ of iron-nickel single crystals on magnetizing field at 20°C.



Study of the Initial Magnetic Suscepti-
bility of Iron Nickel Crystals.
(Brief Communications)

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SOV/70-5-1-26/30'

Ye. I. Kondorskiy is acknowledged for guidance. There are 2 figures; 1 table; 6 references, 2 Soviet, 2 German, 2 U.S. The U.S. references are: H. I. Williams, W. Shockley, Phys. Rev., 75, 178 (1949); H. I. Williams, Phys. Rev., 52, 747 and 1004 (1937).

ASSOCIATION: Crystallographical Institute of the Academy of Sciences
of the USSR (Institut kristallografi AN SSSR)

SUBMITTED: October 17, 1959

Card 3/3

FONTON, S.S.

Measurements of reversible magnetic susceptibility in the main
crystallographic directions of a nickel iron crystal. *Kristallografiia*
5 no.2:325-327 Mr-Apr '60. (MIRA 13:9)

1. Institut kristallografi AN SSSR.
(Iron crystals--Magnetic properties)

9.4300 (1035, 1138, 1143)

S/070/60/005/005/017/017
E132/E360

84128

AUTHORS: Zalesskiy, A.V. and Fonton, S.S.

TITLE: An Apparatus for Orienting and Marking Ferromagnetic
Single Crystal Spheres

PERIODICAL: Kristallografiya, 1960, Vol. 5, No. 5.
pp. 825 - 827

TEXT: It is often required to orient a ground ferromagnetic crystal sphere so that its direction of greatest magnetic susceptibility is known. This is usually done with a universal joint which permits the crystal to turn in any direction in a strong orienting magnetic field. The method is, however, insufficiently sensitive for small crystals. An improvement is described. A small polished brass stage is fitted with a heater enabling its temperature to be raised to 90 °C and the sphere is embedded in a low m.p. wax on its surface. The stage with the sphere stuck on it is placed between the poles of a magnet providing a uniform field of some 20 000 Oe. The wax is melted, allowing the crystal to set itself in the field and is then cooled, thus giving the orientation. The stage is then removed and placed on the stage of an optical microscope.

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E132/E360

84128

An Apparatus for Orienting and Marking Ferromagnetic Single
Crystal Spheres

Using the normal lens system the centre of the crystal sphere is brought to the axis of the microscope tube; the latter is then replaced with a device carrying a glass tube which is used to place a very small spot of paint on the top of the sphere. The sphere can then be removed from the wax for use elsewhere. Ferrite specimens of 1/2 g can be oriented with an accuracy of $3-4^\circ$.

There are 2 figures and 1 Soviet reference.

ASSOCIATION: Institut kristallografii AN SSSR
(Institute of Crystallography of the AS USSR)

SUBMITTED: January 21, 1960

Card 2/2

FONTON, S. S., CAND PHYS-MATH SCI, "ANISOTROPY OF THE MAGNETIC PROPERTIES OF FERRONICKEL CRYSTALS." MOSCOW, "SOVIET RADIO", 1960. (MOSCOW STATE UNIV IM M. V. LOMONOSOV). (KL, 2-61, 199).

-24-

GALKINA, O.S.; CHERNIKOVA, L.A.; FOMTOM, S.S.

Magnetic anisotropy of ferronickel single crystals at temperatures of 4.2°, 78°, and 293°K. Vest. Mosk. un. Ser. 3: Fiz., astron. 16 no.5:48-51 S-O '61. (MIRA 14:10)

1. Kafedra magnetizma Moskovskogo gosudarstvennogo universiteta.
(~~Iron-nickel alloys~~—Magnetic properties)

L 16092-65 EWT(1)/EWT(m)/EWP(t)/EED-2/EWP(b) IJP(c)/ESL(t)/ESD(dp)/
SSD/AFWL

ACCESSION NR: AP5000316

S/0056/64/047/005/1693/1698

AUTHORS: Fonton, S. S.; Zaleskiy, A. V.

TITLE: Magnetostriction of single-crystal hexagonal ferrite 21 8

BaFe₁₈O₂₇

SOURCE: Zhurnal eksperimental'noy i teoreticheskoy fiziki, v. 47,
no. 5, 1964, 1693-1698

TOPIC TAGS: barium, inorganic compound, ferrite, single crystal,
magnetostriction 27 18

ABSTRACT: Inasmuch as the magnetostriction of many hexagonal oxide
ferromagnets (barium ferrites) has not yet been investigated, the
authors carry out experimental magnetostriction studies of single
crystal BaFe₂²⁺Fe₁₆³⁺O₂₇ (structure W). The crystals were obtained by
the Verneuil method. The magnetostriction was measured with the
aid of wire-wound tension gauges, using a bridge method. The discs

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could be placed in the gap of an electromagnet capable of producing a field up to 26,000 Oe, and could be rotated relative to the direction of the magnetic field. Reduction of the plots of the magnetostriction as a function of the angle and of the external applied field leads to the following values for the constants of the empirical formula given for the anisotropic part of the magnetostriction by W. Mason (Phys. Rev. 96, 302, 1954): $\lambda_A = 13 \times 10^{-6}$, $\lambda_B = 3 \times 10^{-6}$, $\lambda_C = -23 \times 10^{-6}$, $\lambda_D = 3 \times 10^{-6}$. The results are compared with those obtained for cobalt and the reasons for the differences are discussed. Orig. art. has: 4 figures and 6 formulas.

ASSOCIATION: Institut kristallografii Akademii nauk SSSR (Institute of Crystallography, Academy of Sciences SSSR)

SUBMITTED: 03Jun64

ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: SS

NR REF SOV: 000

OTHER: 004

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<p>A. Fontag.</p> <p>Exchange of working methods with the help of photographs pp. 288-292</p>										<p>16</p>									
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<p>TOBSTERMELES INDUSTRIAL ORGANIZATION Vol. 4 1950 No. 12, December</p> <p><i>K. Fujita</i> Exchange of work methods by using photography</p>																																																																	
<p>ASB-SLA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION</p> <table border="1"> <tr> <th>Region</th> <th>Country</th> <th>Year</th> <th>Author</th> <th>Title</th> <th>Abstract</th> <th>Notes</th> </tr> <tr> <td>1</td> <td>2</td> <td>3</td> <td>4</td> <td>5</td> <td>6</td> <td>7</td> </tr> </table>																																																				Region	Country	Year	Author	Title	Abstract	Notes	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
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<p>ASB SLA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION</p>			

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[illegible]

K. FONTOS,

"TMK System in the Textile Industry of the Soviet Union." p. 111 (Magyar Textil Technika, No. 4, Apr. 1953 Budapest.)

SO: Monthly List of East European Accessions. Vol. 2, no. 9
Library of Congress, Sept 1953, Uncl.

FONTOS, K.

Club days at the Textile Technical Control. p. 270. KOHASZATI LOFAK
(Magyar Bányászati és Kohászati Egyesület) Budapest. Vol. 10, No. 4
Jan, 1955

SOURCE: East European Accessions List (EEAL) Library of Congress
Vol. 5, No. 6, June 1966

MONTOS, F.

Receipt for machines after general repair work. p. 175
MAGYAR TEXTILTECHNIKA Budapest Vol.11, No. 5, May 1955

SOURCE: East European Accessions List (EEAL) Library of Congress
Vol. 5, No. 6, June 1956

FONTOS, K.

When does the shuttle reach the box? p. 25.

MAGYAR TEXTILTECHNIKA (Textilipari Muzsaki es Tudomanyos Egyesulet) Budapest.
No. 1, Jan 1956.

SOURCE: EEAL, Vol 5, no. 7, July 1956

FONTOS, K.

One method of reducing secondary material in weaving mills. p. 69.

MAGYAR TEXTILTECHNIKA. (Textilipari Muszaki es Tudosmanyos Egyesulet)
Budapest. No. 2, Feb 1956.

SOURCE: EEAL Vol 5, no. 7, July 1956

FONTOS, K.

FONTOS, K. Reduction of the warp extension in sizing. p. 310, No. 8,
Aug. 1956.
MAGYAR TEXTILTECHNIKA
Budapest

SOURCE: EAST EUROPEAN ACCESSIONS LIST (EEAL) VOL 6 NO 4 April 1957

FONTCS, K.

FONTCS, K. - Reduction of the warp extension in sizing. p. 310
No. 8, Aug. 1956
MAGYAR TEXTILTECHNIKA. (Textilipari Műszaki és tudományos
Egyesület) Budapest.

SOURCE: East European Accessions List (EEAL) Vol 6, No. 4, April 1957

JAKOVLEV, N.M. [Yakovlev, N.M.]; SAHOV, I.V. [Shakhov, I.V.];
FONTOS, Kalman [translator]

How can we attain the planned capacity of the AT-100-5~~4~~
automatic looms? Magy textil 15 no.3:123-124 Mr '63.

1. Kispesti Textilgyar (for Fontos).

WIKI, J.

Remarks on the article "Treatment of Feed Water for Steam Locomotives from the Chemist's Point of View" by Mr. J. Zak. p. 446. (KOZLEKEDES-TUDOMANYI SZEMLE, Budapest, Hungary), Vol. 4, No. 12, Dec. 1954.

SO: Monthly List of East European Accessions, (EEAL), 10, Vol. 4, No. 5, May 1955.

FONYAD, Jozsef

CZECHOSLOVAKIA/Chemical Technology - Chemical Products and Their I-11
Application. Water treatment. Sewage water.

Abs Jour : Referat Zhur - Khimiya, No 4, 1957, 12760

Author : Fonyad Jozsef

Title : Concerning the Article of Zak "Chemical Foundations of
Pretreatment of Railroad Engine Feed Water".

Orig Pub : Pripomienky k clanku J. Zaka "Uprava napajacich vod pre
lokomotivy ocami chemika". Dopravni techn., 1955, 3,
No 6, 156-159 (Slovak)

Abstract : Noted is the erroneous nature of a simultaneous utiliza-
tion of NaOH and Na_2CO_3 because of the presence in the
water of CO_2 . Use, for the inhibition of corrosion, of
resinous substances of sulfite lye and extracts of oak
wood, has produced no beneficial results. Effective were
found to be extracts of alder (*Alnus glutinosa* Gaertn.),
containing up to 7% of colloidal substances. Correct
treatment of water has made it possible to increase the

Card 1/2

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FONYAD, Jozsef, okleveles vegyeszmernok

Water-line corrosion of locomotive boilers. Ipari energia
4 no.8:184-187 Ag '63.

1. MAV Anyagvizsgalo Fonokseg.

ECNYAD, T.

Elimination of evaporation; also remarks M. Stein and others. p. 465.
(MAGYAR TEXTILTECHNIKA, Budapest, Hungary), No. 11/12, Dec. 1954.

SO: Monthly List of East European Accessions, (EEAL), IC, Vol. 4,
No. 5, May 1955.

HUNGARY/Chemical Technology. Chemical Products and Their
Application. Safety Engineering. Sanitary
Engineering.

H-6

Abs Jour: Ref Zhur-Khin., No 13, 1958, 43807.

Author : Fonyad Tibor.

Inst :

Title : Problems of Designing of Modern Climatic Installa-
tions Used in the Industry. Parts I, II.

Orig Pub: Epuletgepeszet, 1956, 5, No 3, 75-78, 1957, 6, No 4,
127-135.

Abstract: No abstract.

Card : 1/1

HUNGARY/Chemical Technology. Chemical Products and Their Appli-
cation. Safety and Sanitation

CIA-RDP86-00513R000413510018-8"

Abs Jour ; Ref Zhur - Khim., 1958, No 24, No 82191

Author : Fonyad T.

Inst : -

Title : Problems Involved in the Design of Air Conditioning Units
Used in the Industry

Orig Pub : Epuletgepeszet, 1957, 6, No 1, 24-30

Abstract : Problems involved in the design of air conditioning equip-
ment used in the textile factories are presented together
with tables and diagrams required for performing design
calculations of such equipment. A heat balance for a
building together with the range of variation in the con-
dition of air (shown in the I-X diagram) are also presented.
Bibliography includes 14 names. For the preceding article,
see Ref Zhur. Khimiya, 1958, 43807.--D. Pyushpeki

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Hungary/General Problems of Pathology - Shock

U-1

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Biol., No. 18, 1958, 84799

Author : ~~Fonye, Attila~~; Kovach, Aristid; Kovach, Emma

Inst : ~~No institute is given~~ ***

Title : The Functional State and the Acid-Soluble Phosphorus Fractions of the Rat Brain in Traumatic Shock

Orig Pub : Kiserl. orvostud., 1957, Vol. 9, No. 2, 206-211

Abstract : In the initial phase of shock the content of phosphorus (P) in the rat brain is elevated. In severe functional disturbances the content of P in the brain attains to normal levels and declines in the terminal period. The content of inorganic P in the brain is increased even in the early phases of shock; at this time the amount of P capable of being readily hydrolyzed is unchanged, while the content of P of the acid-soluble fractions is reduced. - From the author's resume.

***Budapesti Orvostudományi Egyetem Elettani Intézete.

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U-4

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Biol., No. 10, 1958, No 46752

Author : Kovach, A. G.; ~~Fonyo, A.~~; Vittay, T.; Pogatsa, G.

Inst : Academy of Sciences People's Republic of Hungary

Title : Oxygen and Glucose Consumption and Hexokinase Activity
in Vitro of Brain Tissue of Rats in Traumatic Shock.

Orig Pub : Acta physiol. Acad. sci. hung., 1957, II, No. 2, 173-180.

Abstract : Brain tissue (microscopic sections and homogenates) of rats was examined after the rats were killed during terminal stages of shock which was caused by liquid air freezing of the animals' both hind legs, or when they were in the state of a severe anoxia following a 2-hour stay in a low pressure chamber (160-180 mm of the mercurial column). Both microscopic sections and homogenates of the cerebral cortex did not show any differences as to glucose consumption. The glucose consumption of the brain tissue did not

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